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GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C. 1950 ROLAND CLARKE PLACE RESTON, VA 20191			EXAMINER STACE, BRENT S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2161	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

gbpatent@gbpatent.com  
pto@gbpatent.com

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/628,211

Applicant(s)

BRADY ET AL.

Examiner

Brent S. Stace

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 June 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,9,18,21-24 and 28-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,9,18,21-24 and 28-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 July 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                        | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Remarks***

1. This communication is responsive to the amendment filed June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2007. Claims 1-3, 9, 18, 21-24, and 28-39 are pending. In the amendment filed June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2007, Claims 1, 18, 31, and 37-39 are amended, Claims 10, 15, 17, 25, 26, 40, and 41 are canceled, and Claims 1 and 18 are independent Claims. The examiner acknowledges that no new matter was introduced and the claims are supported by the specification.

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/31/07 has been entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments filed June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2007 with respect to claims 1-3, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18 and 21-26 have been considered but are not persuasive.

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4. As to the applicant's arguments with respect to Claims 1 and 18 for the prior art(s) allegedly not disclosing "the second format being distinct from the first format," the examiner respectfully disagrees. The cited section of Akinpelu, cols. 8-9, lines 51-5 teach the amended limitations as claimed. In the citing Akinpelu teaches that an originating end office forwards the call to the IC switch (IXC in the applicant's specification). The IC then, in step 3, identifies 6 digits from the DN sent to the IC. The DN is the first format received request sent to the IC. The IC then does an NUDB query to identify an LRN. The IC uses the returned LRN from the NUDB to format an SS7 IAM including a CdPN and GAP/DN to determine/signal the terminating IC. This SS7 IAM is the second format sent request from the IC that is clearly "distinct from the first format."

5. The other claims argued merely because of a dependency on a previously argued claim(s) in the arguments presented to the examiner, filed June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2007, are moot in view of the examiner's interpretation of the claims and art and are still considered rejected based on their respective rejections from a prior Office action (part(s) of recited again below).

### ***Response to Amendment***

#### ***Specification***

6. The specification is objected to because the lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors.

Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

***Claim Objections***

7. In light of the applicant's respective arguments or respective amendments, the previous claim objections to the claims have been withdrawn.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

8. In light of the applicant's respective arguments or respective amendments, the previous 35 USC § 112 rejections to the claims have been withdrawn.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

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consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

11. Claims 1, 9, 28-35, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,661,792 (Akinpelu et al.) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,973 (Boughman et al.).

**Claim 1** can be mapped to Akinpelu as follows: "A method of identifying a local service provider of a caller in response to a telephone call from the caller to a called party, [Akinpelu, col. 2, lines 64-66 with Akinpelu, col. 3, lines 50-54 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 45-59] the method comprising:

- receiving a request in a first format from a sender for an identity of the caller's local service provider, [Akinpelu, col. 2, lines 64-66 with Akinpelu, col. 3, lines 50-54 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 45-59] the call having been suspended at a switch of an interexchange carrier; [Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 1-5]
- sending a request in a second format to an LNP database, based on a telephone number of the caller, [Akinpelu, cols. 3-4, col. 53-5] to determine which of a plurality of databases to query, [Akinpelu, col. 3, lines 53-63] the second format being distinct from the first format; [Akinpelu, cols. 8-9, lines 51-5]
- receiving an identification of a database to query from the LNP database; [Akinpelu, col. 3, col. 53-63]

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- determining a message type to send to the identified database to query;  
[Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 1-11 with Akinpelu, col. 5, lines 60-65 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 29-33] and
- launching a query to the identified database; [Akinpelu, col. 5, lines 60-65 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 29-33]
- ...sending a notification to the sender, [Akinpelu, col. 6, lines 20-25 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 45-59] the notification comprising identifying information of the identified local service provider of the caller [Akinpelu, col. 6, lines 20-25] and whether an agreement exists between the identified local service provider and the interexchange carrier" [Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 45-59].

Akinpelu discloses the above limitation but does not expressly teach:

- "...wherein the interexchange carrier uses the notification to decide whether to connect the suspended call to the called party."

With respect to Claim 1, an analogous art, Boughman, teaches:

- "...wherein the interexchange carrier uses the notification to decide whether to connect the suspended call to the called party" [Boughman, col. 3, lines 29-35 with Boughman, Fig. 2 with Boughman, col. 7, lines 10-14].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine Boughman with Akinpelu because both inventions are directed towards the use of telecommunication systems.

Boughman's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with Akinpelu's invention because both inventions use telecommunication systems with

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databases and customers. Akinpelu discloses completing telecommunications calls in a competitive local and toll environment comprising querying a database, however Akinpelu does not expressly disclose using the notification to decide whether to connect the suspended call to the called party. Boughman discloses a system and method for toll notification when placing a call comprising notifying the user of whether a toll call is being placed and the MSC (interexchange carrier) deciding from the indication notification from the IN database whether or not to connect the call (based on user interaction or that call status (toll or not toll)).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to take the notification from Boughman and install it into the method of Akinpelu, thereby offering the obvious advantage of giving the customer an opportunity if they wish to complete the call or not based on the notification or automatically connecting the call if no toll charges will be inflicted (thereby avoiding user frustration).

Akinpelu does not explicitly teach "...receiving an identification of the caller's local service provider from the identified database in response to the query" since the originating caller's originating carrier is identified via a trunk identification or signaling information [Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 47-51] however, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that a caller's local service provider (carrier) is identified in the same manner that the terminating party's local service provider (carrier) is determined since the ANI is transmitted to the interexchange carrier [Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 5-7] and since a telephone number is all that is required to determine the terminating (caller's) party's local service provider [Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 8-11]. Doing so would offer the obvious



advantage of verifying the originating carrier through the national database(s). The citations that would support the mapping the limitation above to Akinpelu are "...receiving an identification of the caller's local service provider from the identified database in response to the query" [Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 29-33 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 45-59 (with additional focus on Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 47-51) with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 5-11].

**Claim 9** can be mapped to Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) as follows: "The method according to claim 1, wherein at least one of the plurality of databases comprises a line information database" [Akinpelu, col. 3, lines 50-54 with Akinpelu, col. 5, lines 60-65 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 29-33].

**Claim 28** can be mapped to Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) as follows: "The method according to claim 1, wherein the query comprises a GetData query" [Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 29-33 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 45-59 (with additional focus on Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 47-51) with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 5-11].

**Claim 29** can be mapped to Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) as follows: "The method according to claim 1, wherein the query comprises an originating line number screening query" [Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 45-67].

**Claim 30** can be mapped to Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) as follows: "The method according to claim 1, wherein the query comprises a billed number screening query" [Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 45-67].

**Claim 31** can be mapped to Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) as follows: "The method according to claim 1, further comprising sending a request to an access

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routing guide to determine which of a plurality of databases to query" [Akinpelu, col. 7, lines 20-25].

**Claim 32** can be mapped to Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) as follows:

"The method according to claim 31, wherein the access routing guide comprises a line information database (LIDB) access routing guide" [Akinpelu, col. 3, lines 50-54 with Akinpelu, col. 5, lines 60-65 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 29-33 with Akinpelu, col. 7, lines 20-25].

**Claim 33** can be mapped to Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) as follows:

"The method according to claim 1, wherein receiving an identification of the caller's local service provider further comprises receiving an identification of a revenue accounting office, account owner, and billing service provider associated with the telephone number of the caller" [Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 45-67 with Akinpelu, col. 5, lines 13-16 with Akinpelu, col. 5, lines 31-36].

**Claim 34** can be mapped to Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) as follows:

"The method according to claim 1, wherein the first format comprises a text format" [Akinpelu, cols. 8-9, lines 51-5].

**Claim 35** can be mapped to Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) as follows:

"The method according to claim 1, wherein the first format comprises a ASCII text" [Akinpelu, cols. 8-9, lines 51-5].

**Claim 36** can be mapped to Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) as follows:

"The method according to claim 1, wherein the second format comprises an SS7 format" [Akinpelu, cols. 8-9, lines 51-5].

12. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,661,792 (Akinpelu et al.) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,973 (Boughman et al.), further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,496,828 (Cochrane et al.).

For **Claim 2**, Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) teaches: "The method according to claim 1."

Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) discloses the above limitation but does not expressly teach: "wherein the determining of message type is based upon a cost associated with each of a plurality of available message types."

With respect to Claim 2, an analogous art, Cochrane, teaches: "wherein the determining of message type is based upon a cost associated with each of a plurality of available message types" [Cochrane, col. 8, lines 40-53 with Cochrane, col. 12, lines 17-29].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine Cochrane with Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) because both inventions are directed towards querying databases.

Cochrane's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman)'s invention because both inventions use databases. Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) discloses completing telecommunications calls in a competitive local and toll environment comprising querying a database, however Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) does not expressly disclose determining the message type is based upon a cost associated with each

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available message types. Cochrane discloses support for summary tables in a heterogeneous database environment comprising querying a database by selecting a least cost query for the database being queried.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to take the querying method(s) from Cochrane and install it into the method of Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman), thereby offering the obvious advantage of determining the best query to perform to get the appropriate data to reduce query impact on the database.

13. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,661,792 (Akinpelu et al.) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,973 (Boughman et al.), further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,987,452 (Kung).

For **Claim 3**, Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) teaches: "The method according to claim 1."

Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) discloses the above limitation but does not expressly teach: "wherein the determining of message type is based upon the message type supported by the identified database."

With respect to Claim 3, an analogous art, Kung, teaches: "wherein the determining of message type is based upon the message type supported by the identified database" [Kung, cols. 6-7, lines 35-3 with Akinpelu, col. 5, lines 60-65].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine Kung with Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) because both inventions are directed towards querying databases used in telephone service.

Kung's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman)'s invention because both inventions use databases. Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) discloses completing telecommunications calls in a competitive local and toll environment comprising querying a database, however Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman) does not expressly disclose that the determination of the message type is based upon the message type supported by each of the databases. Kung discloses a query translation system comprising translating a query so that the query can be executed in a different database system.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to take the query methods from Kung and install it into the method of Akinpelu (as modified by Boughman), thereby offering the obvious advantage of gaining support for querying other databases from one location.

14. Claims 18, 21, 22, 24, and 37-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,661,792 (Akinpelu et al.) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,496,828 (Cochrane et al.), further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,987,452 (Kung).

For **Claim 18**, Akinpelu teaches: "A system for identifying a local service provider of a caller associated with a telephone call from the caller to a called party, [Akinpelu,

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Figs. 1, 7 with Akinpelu, col. 3, lines 50-54 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 45-59] the system comprising:

- a gateway comprising a plurality of platforms configured to dynamically load share requests, [Akinpelu, col. 3, lines 23-34] the gateway receiving a request in a first format requesting an identification of the local service provider of the caller, [Akinpelu, col. 2, lines 64-66 with Akinpelu, col. 3, lines 50-54 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 45-59 with Akinpelu, cols. 8-9, lines 51-5] the gateway configured to determine one of a plurality of message types in which to query an identified database, [Akinpelu, col. 3, col. 53-55 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 1-11 with Akinpelu, col. 5, lines 60-65 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 29-33] the identified database being determined as a result of sending a request in a second format distinct from the first format to an LNP database and receiving a response from the LNP database, [Akinpelu, cols. 8-9, lines 51-5] to launch a query to the identified database" [Akinpelu, col. 5, lines 60-65 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 29-33].

Akinpelu discloses the above limitations but does not expressly teach:

- "...wherein the gateway determines the message type based upon a cost associated with each of a plurality of available message types and based upon a message type supported by the identified database."

With respect to Claim 18, an analogous art, Cochrane, teaches:

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- "...wherein the gateway determines the message type based upon a cost associated with each of a plurality of available message types" [Cochrane, col. 8, lines 40-53 with Cochrane, col. 12, lines 17-29 with Akinpelu, col. 5, lines 60-65].

With respect to Claim 18, an analogous art, Kung, teaches:

- "...and based upon a message type supported by the identified database" [Kung, cols. 6-7, lines 35-3 with Akinpelu, col. 5, lines 60-65].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine Cochrane and Kung with Akinpelu because the inventions are directed towards querying databases.

Cochrane's and Kung's inventions would have been expected to successfully work well with Akinpelu's invention because the inventions use databases. Akinpelu discloses completing telecommunications calls in a competitive local and toll environment comprising querying a database, however Akinpelu does not expressly disclose determining the message type is based upon a cost associated with each available message types and based upon a message type supported by the one of the plurality of databases. Cochrane discloses support for summary tables in a heterogeneous database environment comprising querying a database by selecting a least cost query for the database being queried. Kung discloses a query translation system comprising translating a query so that the query can be executed in a different database system.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to take the querying method(s) from Cochrane and Kung and install them into

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the method of Akinpelu, thereby offering the obvious advantage of determining the best and correct query to perform to get the appropriate data to reduce query impact on the database thereby gaining support for querying other databases from one location.

Akinpelu does not expressly teach “the gateway receiving a request requesting an identification of the local service provider of the caller” and “to receive an identification of the local service provider of the caller” since the originating caller’s originating carrier is identified via a trunk identification or signaling information [Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 47-51] however, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that a caller’s local service provider (carrier) is identified in the same manner that the terminating party’s local service provider (carrier) is determined since the ANI is transmitted to the interexchange carrier [Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 5-7] and since a telephone number (ANI) is all that is required to determine the terminating (caller’s) party’s local service provider [Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 8-11]. Doing so would offer the obvious advantage of verifying the originating carrier through the national database(s). The citations that would support the mapping the limitations above to Akinpelu are “the gateway receiving a request requesting an identification of the local service provider of the caller” and “to receive an identification of the local service provider of the caller” [Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 29-33 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 45-59 (with additional focus on Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 47-51) with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 5-11].

**Claim 21** can be mapped to Akinpelu (as modified by Cochrane and Kung) as follows: “The system according to claim 18, wherein the request is received prior to the



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telephone call being connected to the called party" [Akinpelu, col. 3, lines 50-54 with Akinpelu, col. 5, lines 60-65 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 29-33].

**Claim 22** can be mapped to Akinpelu (as modified by Cochrane and Kung) as follows: "The system according to claim 18, wherein the request is received during the pendency of the telephone call" [Akinpelu, col. 3, lines 50-54 with Akinpelu, col. 5, lines 60-65 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 29-33].

**Claim 24** can be mapped to Akinpelu (as modified by Cochrane and Kung) as follows: "The system according to claim 18, wherein the identified database comprises a line information database" [Akinpelu, col. 3, lines 50-54 with Akinpelu, col. 5, lines 60-65 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 29-33].

**Claim 37** can be mapped to Akinpelu (as modified by Cochrane and Kung) as follows: "The system according to claim 18, wherein the request is received after the call has been connected to the called party and before the call has been disconnected" [Akinpelu, col. 3, lines 50-54 with Akinpelu, col. 5, lines 60-65 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 29-33].

**Claim 38** can be mapped to Akinpelu (as modified by Cochrane and Kung) as follows: "The system according to claim 18, the identified database having been identified as a result of a request sent to an LNP database and a request sent to an access routing guide" [Akinpelu, col. 6, lines 25-33 with Akinpelu, col. 7, lines 20-25].

**Claim 39** can be mapped to Akinpelu (as modified by Cochrane and Kung) as follows: "The system according to claim 38, wherein the access routing guide comprises

a line information database (LIDB) access routing guide" [Akinpelu, col. 3, lines 50-54 with Akinpelu, col. 5, lines 60-65 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 29-33].

15. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,661,792 (Akinpelu et al.) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,496,828 (Cochrane et al.) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,987,452 (Kung), further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,975,942 (Zebryk).

For **Claim 23**, Akinpelu (as modified by Cochrane and Kung) teaches: "The system according to claim 18."

Akinpelu (as modified by Cochrane and Kung) discloses the above limitation but does not expressly teach: "wherein the request is received after the telephone call has been disconnected."

With respect to Claim 23, an analogous art, Zebryk, teaches: "wherein the request is received after the telephone call has been disconnected" [Zebryk, col. 3, lines 15-39 with Akinpelu, col. 4, lines 45-59].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine Zebryk with Akinpelu (as modified by Cochrane and Kung) because both inventions are directed towards the use of telecommunication systems.

Zebryk's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with Akinpelu (as modified by Cochrane and Kung)'s invention because both inventions use telecommunication systems with databases and customers. Akinpelu (as modified by Cochrane and Kung) discloses completing telecommunications calls in a competitive

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local and toll environment comprising querying a database, however Akinpelu (as modified by Cochrane and Kung) does not expressly disclose launching a query after the telephone call. Zebryk discloses a credit/calling card pay telephone method and system employing telephone unit local card-checking and other intelligence cooperative with local personal host computer comprising recording call information after the call has terminated.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to take the notification from Zebryk and install it into the method of Akinpelu (as modified by Cochrane and Kung), thereby offering the obvious advantage of accurately recording call records of Akinpelu (as modified by Cochrane and Kung).

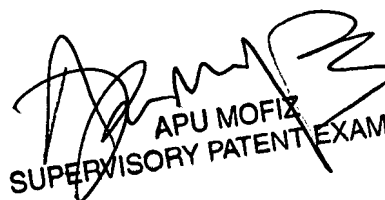
**Conclusion**

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brent S. Stace whose telephone number is 571-272-8372 and fax number is 571-273-8372. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9am-5:30pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Apu M. Mofiz can be reached on 571-272-4080. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Brent Stace *B.S.*

  
APU MOFIZ  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER